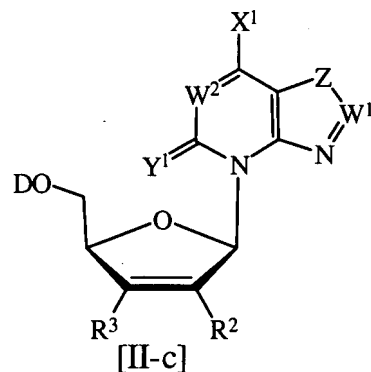
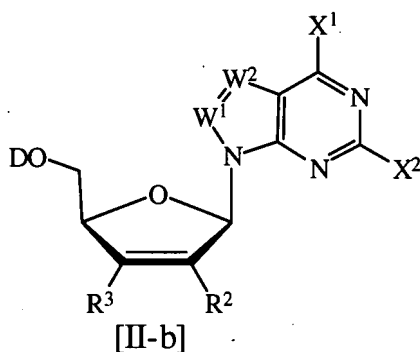
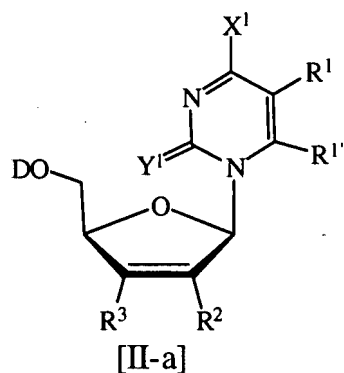
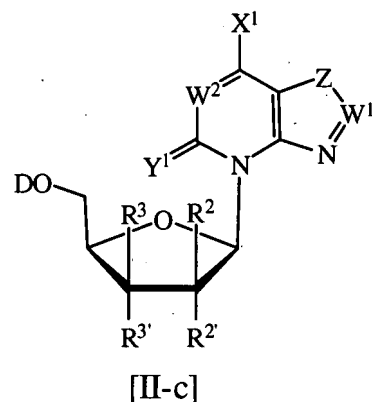
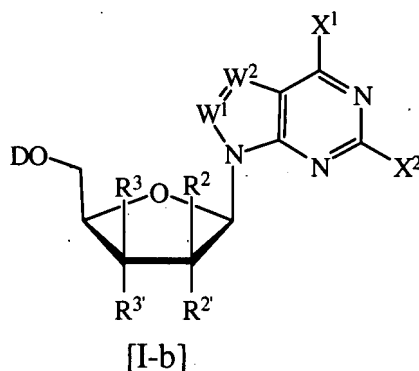
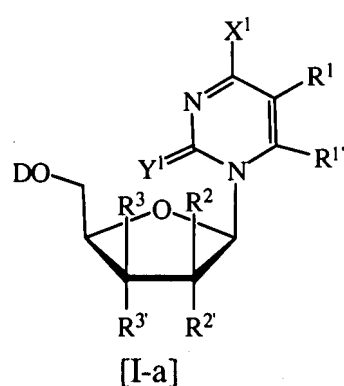


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a host ~~exhibiting~~ having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general formula (I) or (II)~~ [I-a], [I-b], [I-c], [II-a], [II-b], or [II-c]:



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

each  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  is independently CH or N;

each  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  is independently hydrogen, ~~halogen~~  $[(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}_1 \text{ [or] } \text{I}(\text{I}))]$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NHR}^4$ ,  $\text{NR}^4\text{R}^{4'}$ ,  $\text{NHOR}^4$ ,  $\text{NR}^4\text{NR}^{4'}\text{R}^{4''}$ , OH,  $\text{OR}^4$ , SH or  $\text{SR}^4$ ;

each  $Y^1$  is O, S or Se;

each Z is  $\text{CH}_2$  or NH;

each  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, ~~halogen~~  $[(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}_1 \text{ [or] } \text{I}(\text{I}))]$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NHR}^5$ ,  $\text{NR}^5\text{R}^{5'}$ ,  $\text{NHOR}^5$ ,  $\text{NR}^5\text{NHR}^{5'}$ ,  $\text{NR}^5\text{NR}^{5'}\text{R}^{5''}$ , OH,  $\text{OR}^5$ , SH,  $\text{SR}^5$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , NO,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^5$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{CONH}_2$ ,  $\text{CONHR}^5$ ,  $\text{CONR}^5\text{R}^{5'}$  or CN;

each  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  independently is hydrogen,  $[(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}_1 \text{ [or] } \text{I}(\text{I}))]$ , OH, SH,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{SCH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NHCH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , CN,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}[(\text{.})]$  or  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}[(\text{.})]$ ;

each  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  independently is hydrogen,  $[(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}_1 \text{ [or] } \text{I}(\text{I}))]$ , OH, SH,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{SCH}_3$ ,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NHCH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , CN,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}[(\text{.})]$  or  $\text{CO}_2\text{H}[(\text{.})]$ ; and

each  $R^4$ ,  $R^{4'}$ ,  $R^{4''}$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^{5'}$  and  $R^{5''}$  independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl[(.)] or arylalkyl ~~such as unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl~~;

such that for the nucleoside of the general formula (I) or (II) [I-a], [I-b] or [I-c] at least one of  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  is hydrogen and at least one of  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  is hydrogen;[(.)]

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are hydrogen, R<sup>3'</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> are OH, Y<sup>1</sup> is O, and X<sup>1</sup> is NH<sub>2</sub>, then R<sup>1</sup> is not F for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation;

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>3'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are hydrogen, Y<sup>1</sup> is O, and X<sup>1</sup> is NH<sub>2</sub>, then R<sup>2'</sup> is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation;

provided that for the nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are hydrogen, Y<sup>1</sup> is O, and X<sup>1</sup> is NH<sub>2</sub>, then R<sup>3'</sup> is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation; and

provided that for a nucleoside of formula [I-a], when D, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are hydrogen, R<sup>3'</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> are OH, Y<sup>1</sup> is O, and X<sup>1</sup> is OH, then R<sup>1</sup> is not OH for the treatment of a host having abnormal cellular proliferation.

2. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of [[the]] formula (I-a) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	OH	H	H	I
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Cl
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	OH	H	H	Br
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	H	H	OH	H	H	S-CN
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	H	H	OH	H	H	N <sub>3</sub>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	Cl	H	OH

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	Br	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	H	H	H	OH	Θ-Ms	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	H	H	H	OH	Θ-Ts	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	H	H	Θ-Ms	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	Cl	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	Θ	Θ	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	Cl	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	F	H	H	OH	Θ-Ts	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	F	H	H	OH	Θ-Ms	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	Cl	H	H	OH	Θ-Ms	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	Br	H	H	OH	Θ-Ms	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	Br	H	H	OH	Θ-Ts	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	Br	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	Br	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	I	H	H	OH	Θ-Ms	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	I	H	H	OH	Br	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	Θ	I	H	H	OH	Θ-Ts	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	I	H	H	Cl	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	I	H	Br	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OH	Cl	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	NH	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	S	H	H	H	Se-phenyl	H	H
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-COCH <sub>3</sub>	Θ	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
NH-NH <sub>2</sub>	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	Br	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	I	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	OH	H	H	OH

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
OH	O	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH
OH	O	NH <sub>2</sub>	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	F	H	OH	H	H	OH
OH	Θ	F	H	H	Θ-Ts	H	ΘH
OH	Θ	F	H	H	Θ-Ms	H	Θ-Ms
OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	Θ	F	H	H	OH	H	Θ-Ts
OH	O	F	H	H	H	H	OH
Θ-Et	Θ	H	H	H	Θ-Bz	H	Θ-Bz
S-CH <sub>3</sub>	O	H	H	H	F	H	OH
SH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
SH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
N <sub>3</sub>	Θ	H	H	H	H	H	H
NH-(2-Ph-Et)	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	OH	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of [[the]] formula (I-b) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	W <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
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X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	W <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
OH	NH <sub>2</sub>	N	H	OH	H	OH
OH	NH <sub>2</sub>	CH	F	H	H	OH
NH-cyclohexyl	H	CH	H	H	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	H	CH	H	OH	H	F
NH <sub>2</sub>	H	CH	H	H	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	NH <sub>2</sub>	N	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	NH <sub>2</sub>	CH	H	OH	H	OH
Cl	H	CH	F	H	H	H
Cl	H	CH	H	Θ-Ac	H	Θ-Ac
Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	H	CH	H	OH	H	H
Cl	H	CH	H	OH	H	H

or its β-L-enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the β-D nucleoside of [[the]] formula (II-a) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>
NH-Bz-( <i>m</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> )	O	F	H	H	H
NH-Bz-( <i>o</i> -NO <sub>2</sub> )	O	F	H	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	F	H

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

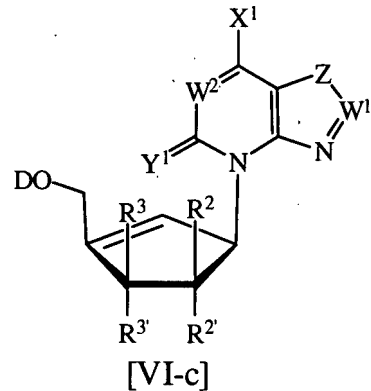
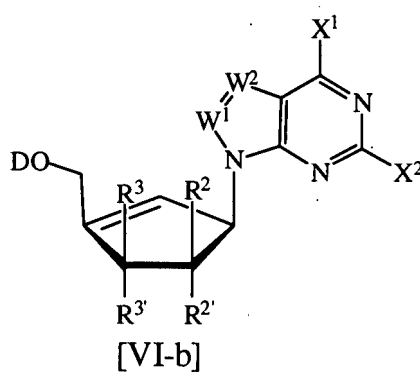
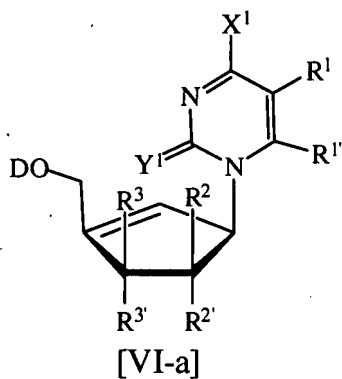
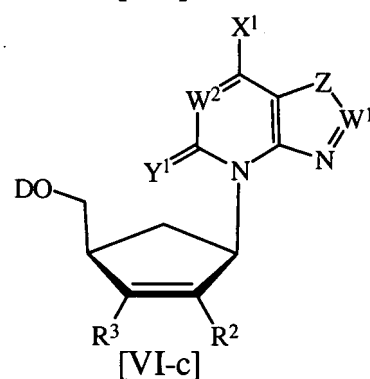
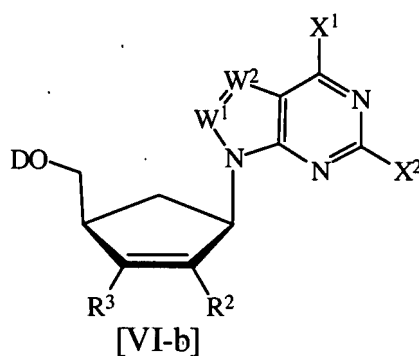
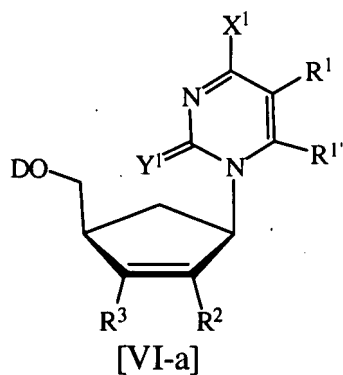
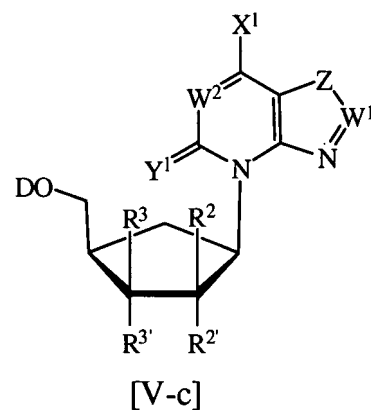
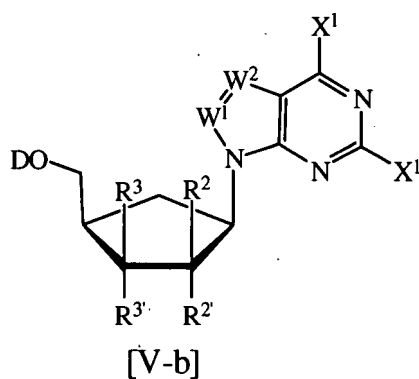
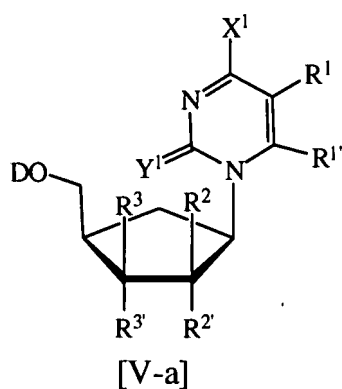
5. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of [[the]] formula (II-b) is selected from one of the following:

$X^1$	$X^2$	$W^1$	$R^2$	$R^3$
Cl	H	CH	F	H
OH	H	CH	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	F	CH	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	F	CH	F	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	H	CH	H	H
OH	NH <sub>2</sub>	CH	H	H
OH	H	CH	H	H

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (V) or (VII):





or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, W<sup>1</sup>, W<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>1</sup>, Z, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> is the same as defined

previously;

such that for the nucleoside of the general formula (V) or (VI), at least one of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> is hydrogen and at least one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> is hydrogen.

7. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 6, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (V-a) is selected from one of the following:

$X^1$	$Y^1$	$R^1$	$R^1$	$R^2$	$R^2$	$R^3$	$R^3$
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H	H	H
OH	O	H	H	H	H	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	H	H	H
OH	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	I	H	H	H	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	I	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	Cl	H	H	OH	H	OH

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 6, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (VII-a) is selected from one of the following:

$X^1$	$Y^1$	$R^1$	$R^1$	$R^2$	$R^2$	$R^3$	$R^3$
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH
NH-OH	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH

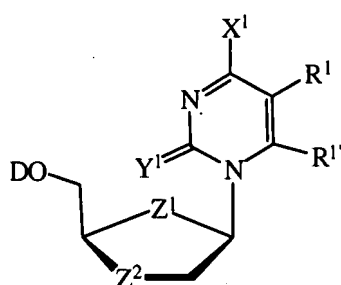
or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 6, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (VII-b) is selected from the following:

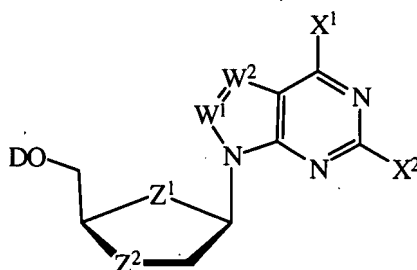
$X^1$	$X^2$	$W^1$	$R^2$	$R^{2'}$	$R^3$	$R^{3'}$
$NH_2$	H	CH	H	OH	H	OH

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

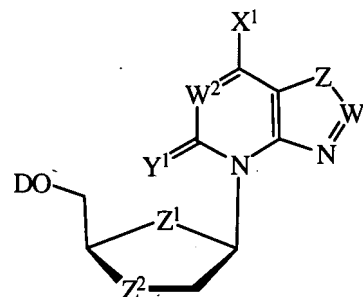
10. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XI):



[XI-a]



[XI-b]



[XI-c]

or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D,  $W^1$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $Y^1$ , Z,  $R^1$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  is the same as defined previously;

each  $Z^1$  and  $Z^2$  independently is O, S,  $NR^6$  or Se;

each  $R^6$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower acyl.

11. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 10, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XI-a) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	O	O	H	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	O	S	F	H
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	O	O	F	H

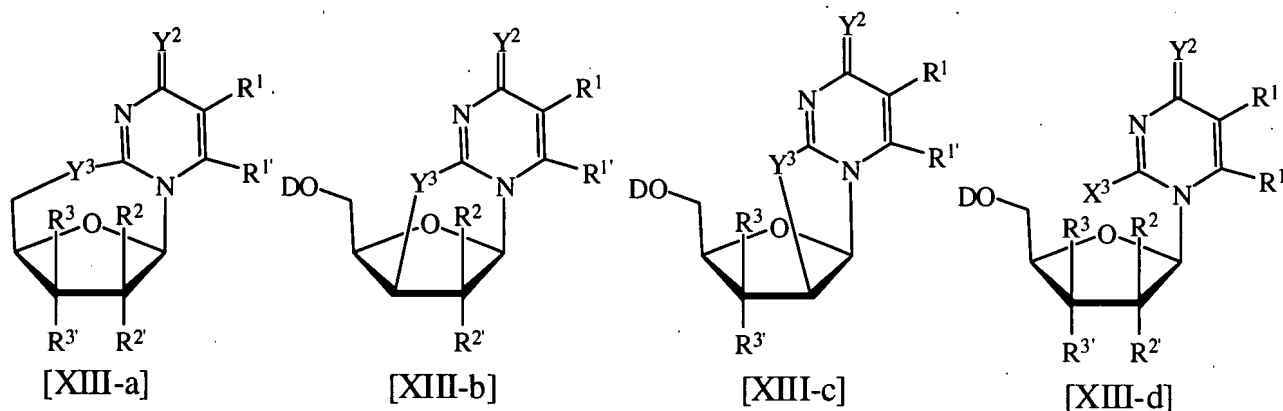
or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 10, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XI-b) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	X <sup>2</sup>	W <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>1</sup>	Z <sup>2</sup>
Cl	H	CH	O	S
Cl	NH <sub>2</sub>	CH	O	S
NH <sub>2</sub>	F	CH	O	S
OH	H	CH	O	O

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XIII):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D,  $R^1$ ,  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  is the same as defined previously;

each  $Y^2$  is O, S, NH or  $NR^7$ ;

each  $Y^3$  is O, S, NH or  $NR^8$ ;

each  $X^3$  is  $OR^9$  or  $SR^9$ ; and

each  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl of  $C_1$ - $C_6$ , arylalkyl or aryl;

such that for the nucleoside of the general formula (XIII-d), at least one of  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  is hydrogen and at least one of  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  is hydrogen.

14. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 13, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XIII-a) is selected from one of the following:

$Y^2$	$Y^3$	$R^1$	$R^{1'}$	$R^2$	$R^{2'}$	$R^3$	$R^{3'}$
O	O	F	H	H	OH	H	OH

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 13, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XIII-c) is selected from one of the following:

Y <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
O	O	F	H	H	OH
O	O	F	H	H	O-Ms
NH	O	H	H	H	O-Ms
NH	O	H	H	H	O-Ac
NH	O	H	H	H	OH
NH	O	F	H	H	OH
NH	O	F	H	H	O-Ac

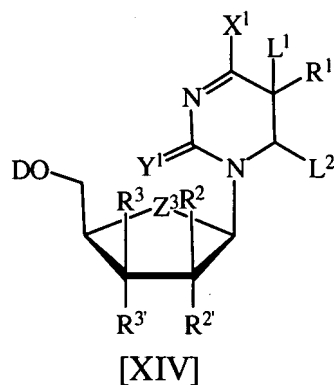
or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 13, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XIII-d) is selected from the following:

Y <sup>2</sup>	X <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1'</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2'</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3'</sup>
O	O-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H	O-Ac	H	O-Ac

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XIV):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, X<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>', R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>' is the same as defined previously;

each L<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, Cl or Br;

each L<sup>2</sup> is OH, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OAc or OBz;

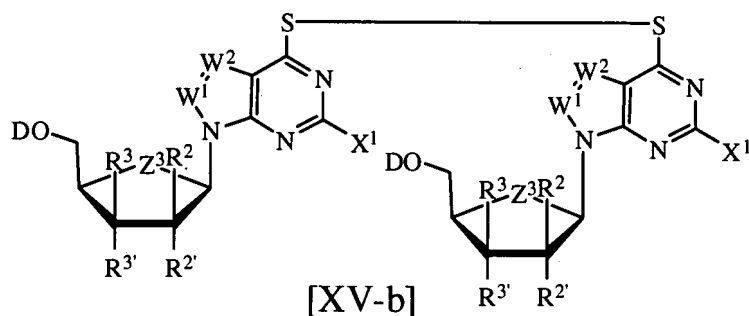
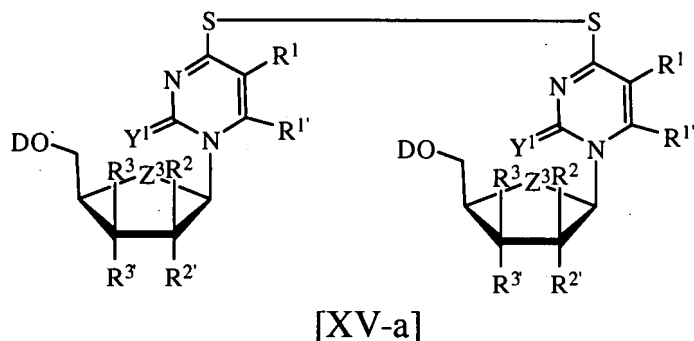
each Z<sub>3</sub> can be O or CH<sub>2</sub>.

18. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 17, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XIV) is selected from one of the following:

X <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>1</sup> '	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> '	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>3</sup> '	L <sup>1</sup>	L <sup>2</sup>
NH <sub>2</sub>	O	NH-OH	OH	OH	H	H	OH	H	OH
OH	O	O	F	H	OH	H	OH	Cl	O-CH <sub>3</sub>
OH	O	O	H	H	OH	H	OH	Br	O-CH <sub>3</sub>
OH	O	O	F	H	OH	H	OH	Br	O-COCH <sub>3</sub>
OH	O	O	F	H	OH	H	OH	Br	O-CH <sub>3</sub>
OH	O	O	F	H	OH	H	OH	Br	O-Et
OH	O	O	Cl	H	OH	H	OH	Br	O-CH <sub>3</sub>

or its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

19. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XV):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:  
each D, W¹, W², X¹, Y¹, Z³, R¹, R¹', R², R²', R³ and R³' is the same as defined previously.

20. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 19, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XV-a) is defined as the following:

Y¹	Z³	R¹	R¹'	R²	R²'	R³	R³'
O	O	H	H	H	OH	H	OH

its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

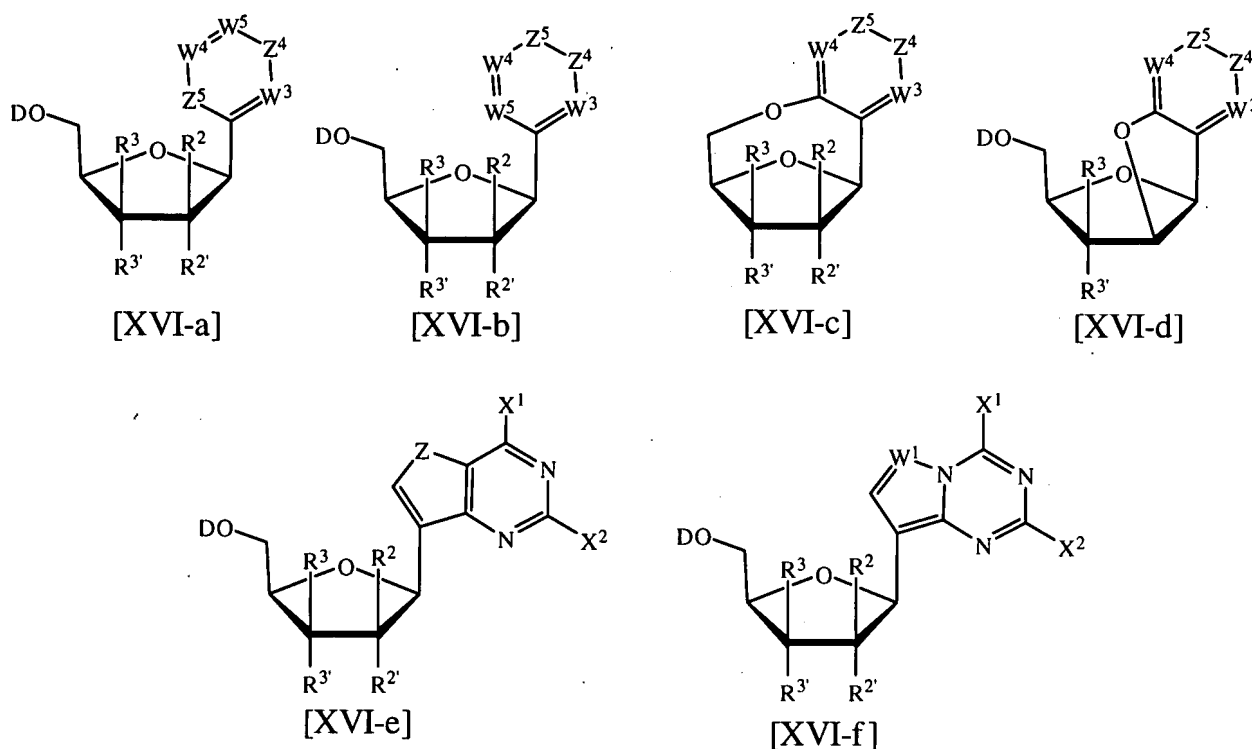


21. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 19, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XV-b) is defined as the following:

$X^1$	$W^1$	$Z^3$	$R^2$	$R^{2'}$	$R^3$	$R^{3'}$
$NH_2$	$CH$	$O$	$H$	$OH$	$H$	$OH$

its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

22. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XVI):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D,  $W^1$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $Y^1$ , Z,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  is the same as defined previously;

each  $W^3$  is independently N, CH or  $CR^1$ ;

each  $W^4$  and  $W^5$  is independently N, CH,  $CX^1$  or  $CR^1$ ; and

each  $Z^4$  and  $Z^5$  is independently NH or  $C(=Y^1)$ ;

such that if  $Z^4$  and  $Z^5$  are covalently bound, then  $Z^4$  is not  $C(=Y^1)$  when  $Z^5$  is  $C(=Y^1)$ ; and

there are no more than three ring-nitrogens.

23. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 22, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XVI-a) is selected as one of the following:

$W^3$	$Z^4$	$W^5$	$W^4$	$Z^5$	$R^2$	$R^{2'}$	$R^3$	$R^{3'}$
CH	$NCH_3$	C-OH	N	C=O	H	OH	H	O-T <sub>s</sub>
CH	NH	C-NH <sub>2</sub>	N	C=O	H	OH	H	OH
CH	NH	C-NHAc	N	C=O	H	OH	H	OH
CH	NH	C-OH	N	C=O	H	OH	H	OH
CH	$NCH_3$	C-NH <sub>2</sub>	N	C=O	H	OH	H	OH
CH	NH	C-NHB <sub>Z</sub>	N	C=O	H	OH	H	OH
CH	C=O	C-NH <sub>2</sub>	C-SH	NH	H	OH	H	OH
CH	NH	C-OH	N	C=O	H	Cl	H	OH
CH	NH	C-NH <sub>2</sub>	N	C=O	H	Br	H	OH

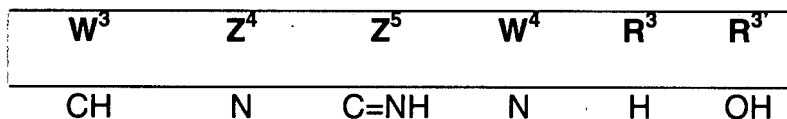
its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

24. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 22, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XVI-c) is defined as the following:

$W^3$	$Z^4$	$Z^5$	$W^4$	$R^2$	$R^{2'}$	$R^3$	$R^{3'}$
CH	N-CH <sub>3</sub>	C=O	N	H	OH	H	O-Ac

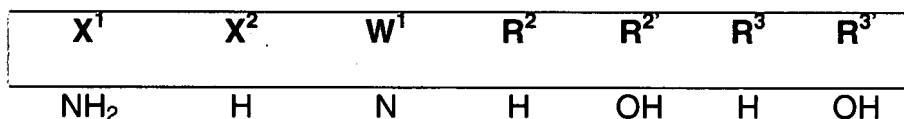
its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 22, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XVI-d) is defined as the following:



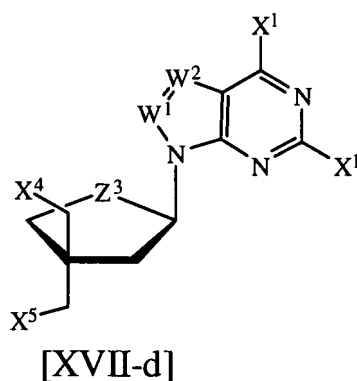
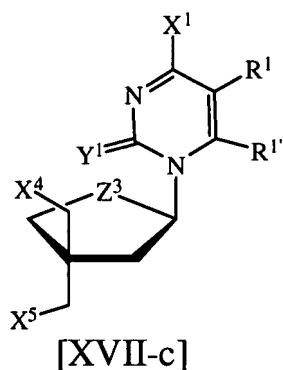
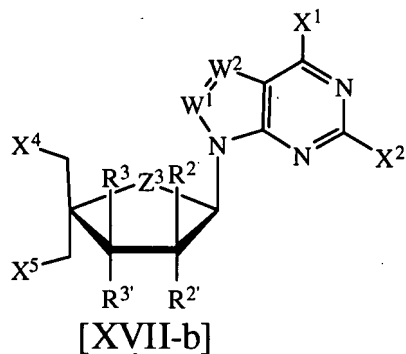
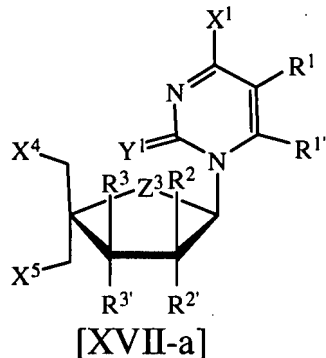
its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 22, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XVI-f) is defined as the following:



its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

27. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XVII):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, W<sup>1</sup>, W<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> is the same as defined previously;

each X<sup>4</sup> and X<sup>5</sup> is independently hydrogen, halogen (F, Cl, Br or I), N<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR<sup>8</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>8'</sup>, OH, OR<sup>8</sup>, SH or SR; and

each R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>8'</sup> is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl or arylalkyl, such as an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl;

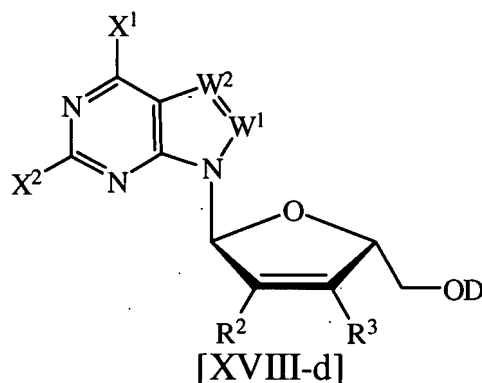
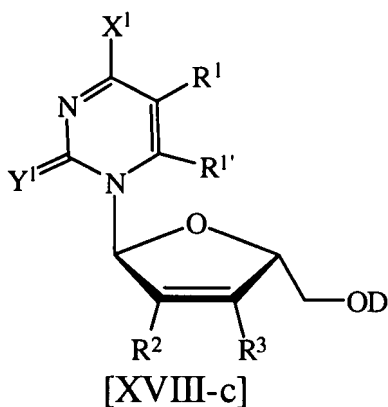
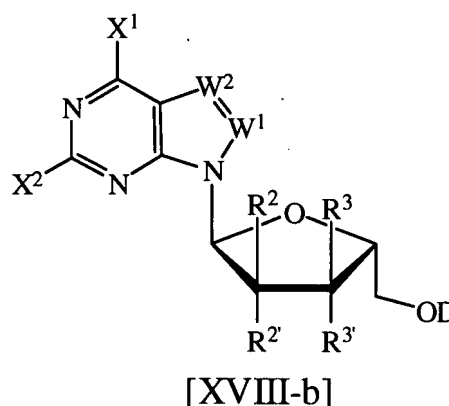
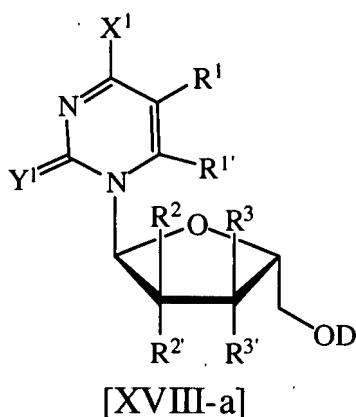
such that for the nucleoside of the general formula (XVII-a) or (XVII-b), X<sup>4</sup> is not OH or OR<sup>8</sup>.

28. (Withdrawn): The method of claim 27, wherein the  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XVII-d) is defined as the following:

$X^1$	$X^2$	$W^1$	$X^3$	$X^4$
$NH_2$	F	CH	H	OH

its  $\beta$ -L-enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

29. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XVIII):

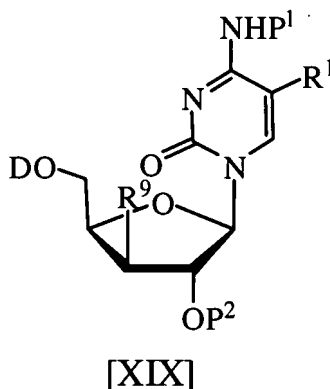


or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D,  $W^1$ ,  $W^2$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $Y^1$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^1'$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^2'$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^3'$  is the same as defined previously;

30. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular

proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XIX):



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

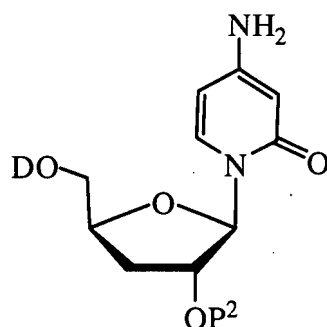
each D, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>4'</sup> is the same as defined previously;

each R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, halogen (F, Cl, Br or I) or OP<sup>3</sup>;

each P<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl (such as an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl), OH, OR<sup>4</sup>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR<sup>4</sup> or NR<sup>4</sup>R<sup>4'</sup>; and

each P<sup>2</sup> and P<sup>3</sup> is independently hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, -Ms, -Ts, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, mono-phosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid.

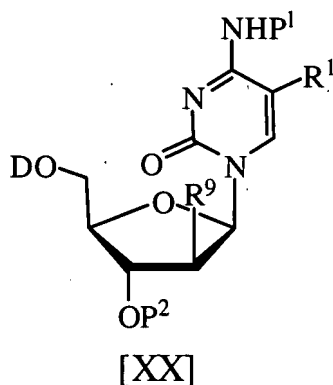
31. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula:



or its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D and P<sup>2</sup> is the same as defined previously.

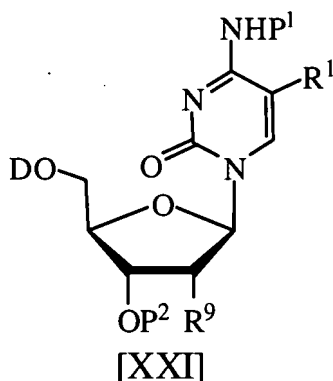
32. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XX):



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P<sup>1</sup>, P<sup>2</sup>, P<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>4'</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is the same as defined previously.

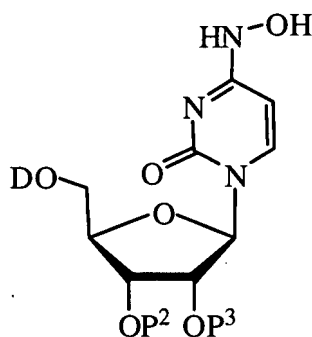
33. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XXI):



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P¹, P², P³, R¹, R⁴ and R⁴' is the same as defined previously.

34. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula:

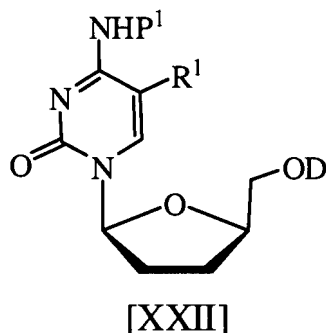


its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P² and P³ is the same as defined previously.

35. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis of a host~~ exhibiting having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general formula~~ (XXII):





or its [[β-L]] β-D enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
wherein:

~~each D, P¹ and R¹ is the same as defined previously~~

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate,

monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or  
amino acid;

each P¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, OH, OR⁴, NH₂, NHR⁴ or  
NR⁴R⁴;

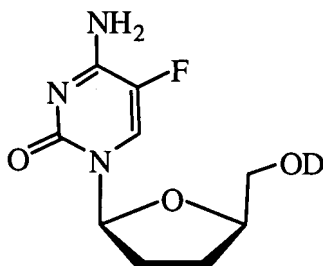
each R¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, F, Cl, Br, I,

NH₂, NHR⁵, NR⁵R⁵, NHOR⁵, NR⁵NHR⁵, NR⁵NR⁵R⁵, OH, OR⁵, SH, SR⁵, NO₂,

NO, CH₂OH, CH₂OR⁵, CO₂H, CO₂R⁵, CONH₂, CONHR⁵, CONR⁵R⁵ or CN; and

each R⁴, R⁴', R⁵, R⁵' and R⁵'' independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl,  
aryl or arylalkyl.

36. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a host  
~~exhibiting~~ having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or  
abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an  
effective amount of a compound of ~~the general~~ formula:

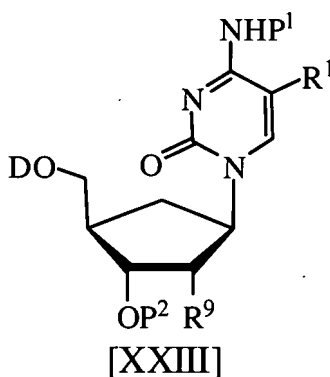


or its [[ $\beta$ -L]]  $\beta$ -D enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
wherein:

~~D is the same as defined previously~~

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid.

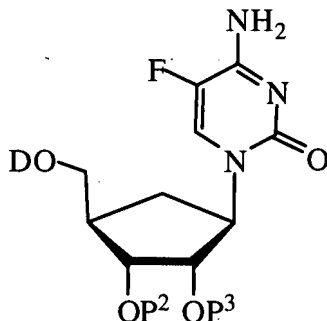
37. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula (XXIII):



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

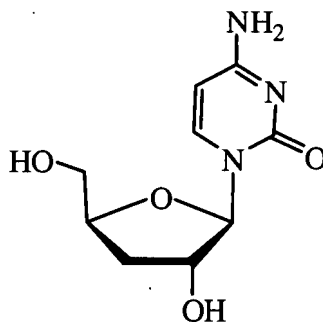
each D, P<sup>1</sup>, P<sup>2</sup>, P<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>4'</sup> is the same as defined previously.

38. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula:



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:  
each D, P<sup>2</sup> and P<sup>3</sup> is the same as defined previously.

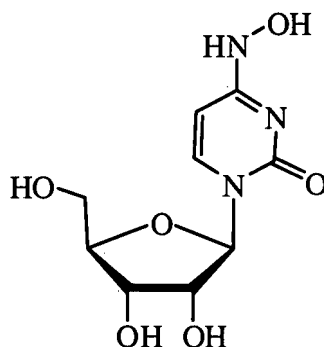
39. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis of a host exhibiting~~ having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection ~~or abnormal cellular proliferation~~ comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general~~ formula:



or ~~[[its]]~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

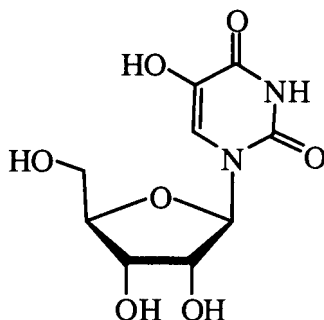
40. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis of a host exhibiting~~ having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or

abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general formula~~:



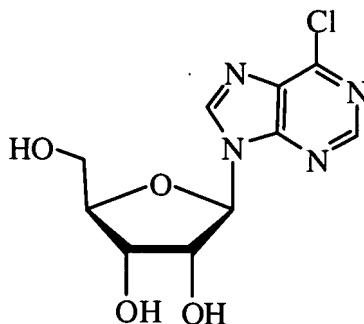
or ~~[[its]]~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

41. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a host exhibiting having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection ~~or abnormal cellular proliferation~~ comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general formula~~:



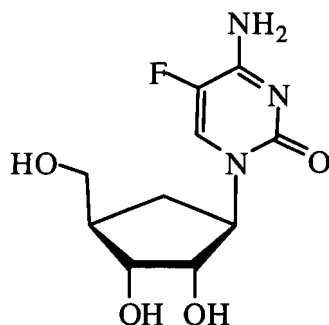
or ~~[[its]]~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a host exhibiting having a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of ~~the general formula (I) or (II)~~:



or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

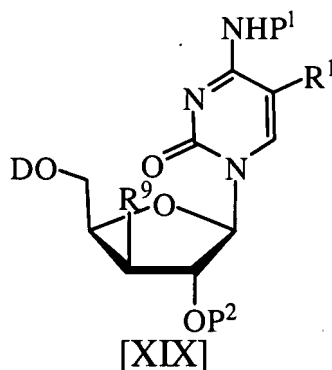
43. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of host exhibiting a *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae* or *Paramyxoviridae* viral infection or abnormal cellular proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the general formula:



or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

44. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a compound according to any one of claims [[1-29]] 1-5.

45. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XIX):



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D,  $R^1$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^4$  is the same as defined previously;

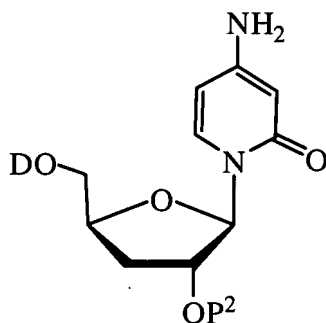
each  $R^9$  is hydrogen, halogen (F, Cl, Br or I) or  $OP^3$ ;

each  $P^1$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl (such as an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl), OH,  $OR^4$ ,  $NHR^4$  or  $NR^4R^4$ ; and

each  $P^2$  and  $P^3$  is independently hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, -Ms, -Ts, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, mono-phosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or amino acid;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

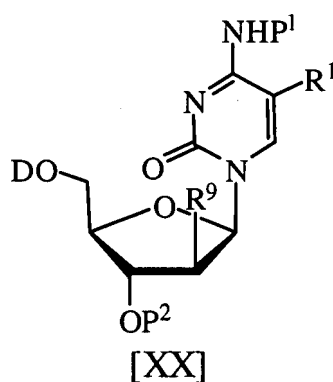
46. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula:



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D and P<sup>2</sup> is the same as defined previously; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

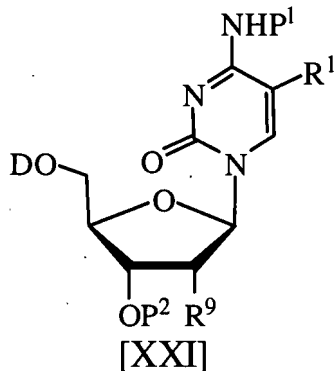
47. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XX):



its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P<sup>1</sup>, P<sup>2</sup>, P<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>4'</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is the same as defined previously; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

48. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XXI):

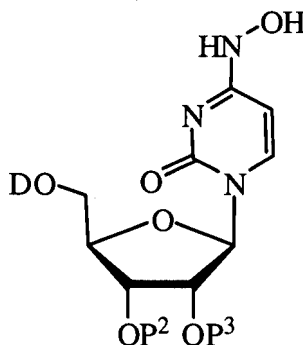


its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P¹, P², P³, R¹, R⁴ and R⁴' is the same as defined previously;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

49. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula:



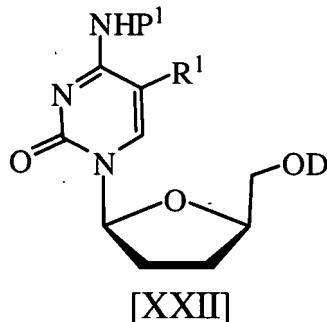
its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P² and P³ is the same as defined previously;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

50. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a  $[[\beta\text{-D}]]$   $\beta$ -L nucleoside of  $[[\text{the}]]$  formula (XXII):





or its  $[[\beta\text{-L}]]$   $\beta\text{-D}$  enantiomer or  $[[\text{its}]]$  a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein:

~~each D, P¹ and R¹ is the same as defined previously;~~

each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate,

monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or

amino acid;

each P¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, OH, OR⁴, NH₂, NHR⁴ or

NR⁴R⁴';

each R¹ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, aryl, alkylaryl, F, Cl, Br, I,

NH₂, NHR⁵, NR⁵R⁵', NHOR⁵, NR⁵NHR⁵', NR⁵NR⁵'R⁵'', OH, OR⁵, SH, SR⁵, NO₂,

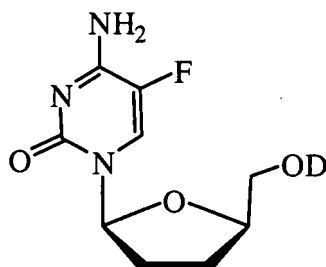
NO, CH₂OH, CH₂OR⁵, CO₂H, CO₂R⁵, CONH₂, CONHR⁵, CONR⁵R⁵' or CN; and

each R⁴, R⁴', R⁵, R⁵' and R⁵'' independently is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl,

aryl or arylalkyl;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

51. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a  $[[\beta\text{-D}]]$   $\beta\text{-L}$  nucleoside of  $[[\text{the}]]$  formula:



or its [[ $\beta$ -L]]  $\beta$ -D enantiomer or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein:

~~D is the same as defined previously;~~

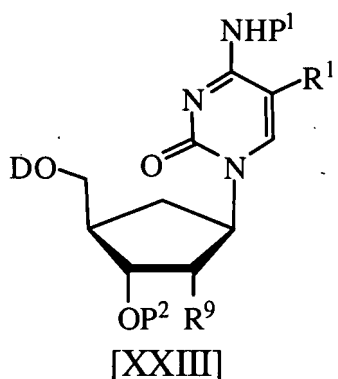
each D is hydrogen, alkyl, acyl, monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate,

monophosphate ester, diphosphate ester, triphosphate ester, phospholipid or

amino acid;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

52. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XXIII):

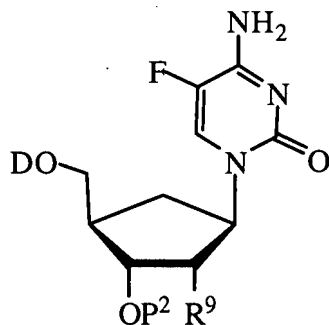


its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each D, P<sup>1</sup>, P<sup>2</sup>, P<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>4'</sup> is the same as defined previously;

optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

53. (Withdrawn): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a  $\beta$ -D nucleoside of the formula (XXIII) is the following:

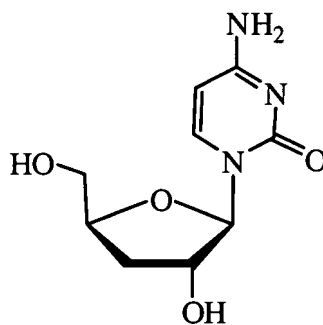


its  $\beta$ -L enantiomer or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

each  $D$ ,  $P^2$  and  $P^3$  is the same as defined previously;

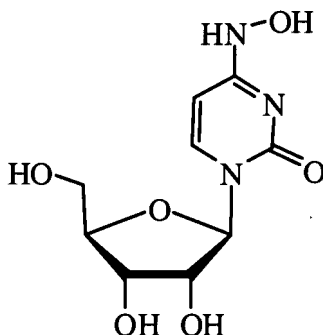
optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

54. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective treatment amount of a nucleoside of ~~the~~ formula:



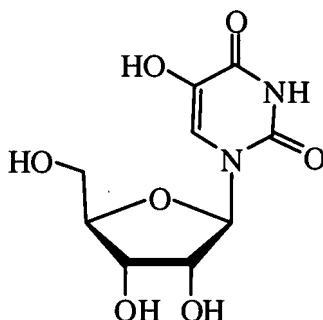
or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

55. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a nucleoside of ~~[[the]]~~ formula:



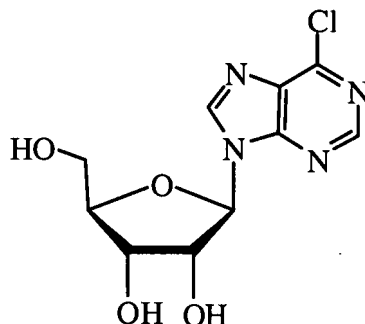
or ~~[[its]]~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

56. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a nucleoside of ~~[[the]]~~ formula:



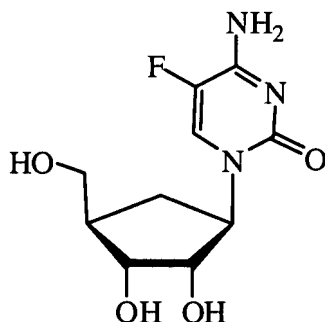
or ~~[[its]]~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

57. (Currently Amended): A method for the treatment ~~or prophylaxis~~ of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering to an host in need thereof an effective ~~treatment~~ amount of a nucleoside of ~~[[the]]~~ formula:



or [[its]] a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

58. (Withdrawn) A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a hepatitis C virus infection in a host comprising administering an effective treatment amount of a nucleoside of the formula:



or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

59. (New) The method according to claims 1, 35, or 50, wherein each  $R^4$ ,  $R^{4'}$ ,  $R^{4''}$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^{5'}$  and  $R^{5''}$  independently is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or benzyl.